# Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—*in advance.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, April 15, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

## NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

## Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday last, at 12 o'clock. The most important business of the session was left to be rushed through at the last hours.

The bill apportioning the State into Congressional Districts, passed the House on Thursday as it came from the Senate, and was signed by the Governor. Our district remains unchanged—composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin.

On Thursday night, the act legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks until February next, was agreed to by a committee of conference, and passed both Houses. By the provisions of the law passed at the last session, the banks were empowered to issue small notes to the amount of twenty per cent. of their capital stock paid in. The House at the present session increased this to forty per cent. The Senate struck out the provision entirely; but as a compromise it was finally arranged at thirty per cent., thereby enabling the banks to issue ten per cent. of small notes in addition to the twenty per cent. authorized by the act of 1861. The legalization of suspension and the increase of small notes, are the principal features of the act just passed.

On the repeal question, the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* says:—"The bill to repeal the act of last session for the commutation of tonnage duties failed entirely, on account of the refusal of the House to impose an equal and general tax upon tonnage passing over all the railroad and transportation companies in the State, as proposed in the amendments made by the Senate. The necessities of the Treasury will require the imposition of such a tax at the next session of the Legislature, in case the General Government shall omit to include this source of revenue in the tax bill. The amendments of the Senate, had they been agreed to by the House, would yield a revenue of at least one million of dollars annually, and at the same time relieve real estate from a portion of the heavy burden now resting upon it. The responsibility for the failure of this measure rests, therefore, mainly upon the House, which insisted, most unwisely, in our opinion, upon selecting the great through railroad of the State as the exclusive subject of tonnage taxation, and exempting all others from their due proportion of the public burden."

The Military Investigating Committee made their report. The report denies that any corruption had existed in the military organization of the State.

The Hopkins committee, to investigate the passage of the act of last session repealing the tonnage duties, made a report, charging that Thos. A. Scott, Vice President of the Company, used improper means with Members to procure its passage.

As usual, nine-tenths of the bills passed, were of a private character, and not of the slightest public importance.

Thus ends the Legislature of '62.—The buncombe members of both Houses can return home satisfied that they have succeeded pretty well in humbugging their constituents by advocating and voting for the bill to repeal the act of last session for the commutation of the tonnage duties. Had the course advised by Mr. Scott, and other honest members, been sustained, what the people most desire, might have been accomplished in a legal way. The Members of the House who were loudest in opposition to the act of last session, repealing the tonnage duties, were the first, at the close of the late session, to oppose the renewal of the tax.

Mr. Scott returns home, honored—having discharged the duties of Representative, conscientiously, honestly, and to the entire satisfaction of every right thinking man who has taken the trouble to watch closely, his Legislative career.

A CHANCE FOR THE LADIES.—By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "two young gentlemen, making *some* pretentions to good looks, of strict moral habits," &c., wish to open a correspondence with two young ladies, with a view to matrimony. We are personally acquainted with the young gentlemen, and can testify to their good looks and moral habits, but, of course, we have no means of knowing what amount of money they are worth. We are sorry we can't answer that question, as it is always the first one asked of a young man, now-a-days, when he proposes matrimony. To take their word for it, however, they have "a sufficient competency to live luxuriously."—Now's your chance ladies. A great many of the young men of this neighborhood have gone to war, and may never get back, not for a long time, at least, and you know you don't like to wait so long. Another thing, you know there is no hopes of ever getting any of those who didn't go, because they are all "engaged," or don't suit you, or—or, well, you don't suit them. So, go in ladies, for the Coalmont gentlemen:

AN EXTENSIVE counterfeiting establishment was broke up in St. Louis, on the 9th inst., and about $25,000 in bogus United States treasury notes, and some $10,000 in counterfeit notes on the State Bank of Indiana, together with cloven bank-note plates, and an assortment of implements and material used by bank-note engravers, were seized. A number of suspicious characters residing in that city, known to have heretofore engaged in the sale of passing counterfeit bills, were arrested.

Coming nearer home, we think, from the quantity of counterfeits afloat in this neighborhood, that there are individuals engaged in their circulation who should be attended to.

ARRESTED FOR BURGLARY.—On Saturday last, Sheriff Watson received information from Edenville, Washington county, Pa., of a burglary having been committed at that place some time since, and also the names and a description of the parties suspected, which answered in every particular to two young men named Wm. I Williams and Henry Cook, who have been in this vicinity for some time past.—The Sheriff placed a warrant for their arrest in the hands of our constables, and on Sunday evening they attended the Methodist Church, for the purpose of getting a sight of the individuals, and also to arrest them, if found practicable. They entered, and a short time after, Henry Cook came in. After church was out, the constables posted themselves in the aisles, and as Cook came along they "nabbed" him, and landed him in the stone institution at the head of Smith street. They then went over to Portstown, and succeeded in arresting Williams, and lodged him in the same institution along with his partner. They await the orders of the Sheriff of Washington county.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WM. H. KOCHERSPERGER.—Our citizens will remember this gallant officer. While Camp Crosman was in existence, Lieut. Kochersperger was in command of the guard in town. He was wounded at the head of his company in the battle at Winchester. He was removed to Philadelphia, where he received every attention at the residence of his brother, but the best medical skill and care were of no avail,—he died on Thursday last.

CALLED IN.—Lieut. Dickey and B. M. Greene, of the 49th Regiment, who were detailed and sent to open a recruiting office in this place some time since, have been ordered to join their regiment, the recruiting service being stopped. These gentlemen recruited quite a number of men in this and adjoining neighborhoods. They left for Yorktown this morning. May the God of battles protect them!

THE GALLANT DAVIS.—By a dispatch we learn that Asst. Adj. General S. S. Davis, son of Mr. Henry Davis of West township, this county, was in the great fight of Pittsburg landing, and was fortunate in getting out whole and sound, ready to "pitch in" again as soon as the rebels could be cornered.

ROVER STEWART, the little boy we noticed in our Thursday's issue, as having been struck with a stone, was injured more than we supposed at the time of penning the item. His skull was badly fractured in two places.—He is recovering slowly. The physicians think he will entirely recover.—Boys should take warning from this accident, and not throw any more stones hereafter.

OUR NEW ROOM.—We have finished our improvements and are back again at our old stand. We are now better prepared to accommodate the public with Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Curtins, Musical Instruments, &c., &c., &c. Job printing of all kinds neatly executed. Give us a call.

SLAVERY IN THE BORDER STATES.—The Border State emancipation resolutions having previously passed both Houses of Congress, were signed by the President on Friday.

IMPORTANT.—If the ladies, supposed to be teachers, who purchased three books and award cards at Lewis' Book Store, on Thursday the 3d inst., will call again when convenient to be in town, or write to us informing us of their locality, they may hear of something to their advantage. tf.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, having previously passed the Senate, passed the House on Friday by a vote of 92 to 39.

WE are informed that the Broad Top Warehouse destroyed by fire on Thursday morning last, was insured in the Cumberland Valley Company.

THE REPORT that Beauregard is dead, is not confirmed by the latest news.—We rather think the report was too good to be true.

THE CITY papers of to-day are barren of news. There is always a calm before, as well as after, a storm.

☞ We call attention to advertisement of Milnwood Academy in another column.

## OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON, April 9, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Why will some people persist in a belief that the "rest of mankind" are fools? It is a harmless faith, say you, and why complain. I do not complain, I only want to say I am not an apostle of such a stupid faith.

This is a blessed age in which we live, even in the madness down in Dixie. Common schools and their attendant incidents, give us, who live to-day, advantages over the dull thinkers of the past; and ought not a man with any brains, to be ashamed to act as if his fellows were fools? Talking of Common Schools, did you take notice that they have that institution in Shirleysburg? Doubtless, good schools, for they have "*Addresses*" delivered at their close. I presume belles-letters or polite literature are not among the branches of education.

I take the Shirleysburg *Herald*, so do you, and who does not? I like the paper; nevertheless, I was surprised when I read last week, and more surprised when I read it this week. Surprised, because I know that that paper intends to keep itself posted with the daily business of life, and you will see why, when I am through.

Some sour cynic says, there is nothing original now; every thought is an old one worked over; a sort of "shoddy" literature is all we have. Another explains it by saying, great men will think alike. Now, I put it to you, do you believe men will think alike, and express those thoughts in precisely the same words? I do not.

Have you read Timothy Titcomb's "Lessons in Life." I have, and I thought it a delightful book. Titcomb is a fresh thinker, who brightens up the every-day things of life, so that they make splendid furniture for the mind. His "Letters to Young People," "Gold Foil" and other works, are good; but excuse me and my circumlocution. Let me see, what was I writing about? Ah, I have it—the fools in the world, and Common Schools.

Did you read the address delivered before the School Directors, &c., of Shirley township, published in the *Herald* for two weeks. It was good.—Titcomb's admirers say *very good*. A committee invited its publication, but the deliverer was "*unable to write it out fully.*" What a pity. If there be any of your readers who do not take the *Herald*, they will find nearly all of that address—line for line—word for word—*verbatim et literatim* — in Timothy Titcomb's "Lessons in Life," in the chapter on Education. *Of course*, I do not say that it was taken from that book, but I do say that Titcomb must have copied it from that address, or, the address was copied from Titcomb.

Mr. Editor, is there any way that we can get at the truth. I, for one, want to expose this book-maker—Titcomb—if he takes not only his *thoughts* but his *words* from our quiet and humble valleys. Will you not aid in the undertaking? PETER PINDAR.

HOPEWELL, APRIL 8, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—After an absence of a year and a half, it affords your humble servant much pleasure to be able to exclaim, in the fullness of his soul, "Home again!" and especially to be relieved from the long and arduous labors incident to college life. At the close of the winter term, which ended a few weeks ago, I packed my traps and steered my ship once more for old Huntingdon county. And I must say that its mountain scenery and pleasant valleys, seem now to possess greater charms, and to be more inviting than when, as a school-boy, I used to roam them in mirth and glee. Quite glad to get out into the world and "view the landscape o'er," we came via Jamestown, Elmira, Williamsport and Harrisburg. While the trip was pleasant and scenery, for the most part delightful, it is worthy of remark, that the depots we passed along the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, and also along the Atlantic and Great Western, were crowded and piled with barrels of oil, to the exclusion of almost everything else; and the men about them were as greasy looking as if they had just had a fresh dip. The best quality of refined oil in that section, as well as at Meadville, was only 18 cents per gallon. The question very naturally arises, why must merchants east of the Alleghanies have three or four times this price for the same quality of oil? Does the price of shipping make the difference? By no means.

Alleghany College is still in a flourishing condition, and the prospects for its future prosperity are highly flattering. Although the spirit of patriotism induced many to bid adieu to its classic groves, yet many others have gathered in until the loss in numbers is nearly repaired. Dr. Loomis, the new President, seems to be the man for the place and times. He requires thorough scholarship, and no one gets a sheepskin until he has mastered all the studies in the college curriculum,

After visiting the friends at home, and traveling for health, through part of Maryland and of Virginia, and witnessing some of the effects of war in sections of country through which the army had already passed, I came to this place to spend a few months; and during my stay, should anything of importance occur, you shall have the news without delay. I shall forbear saying anything about the citizens of Hopewell, until I become better acquainted with them; however, they seem to be quite patriotic and enterprising.

The remains of College, Price, and Croft, who fell, covered with victory, in the late battle at Winchester, arrived here last Friday. College resided near this place and was well known by the citizens of this community. Price and Croft resided near Woodbury. While we lament the loss of our fallen heroes and earnestly sympathize with their bereaved friends, it rejoices the heart of every patriot around us to learn that the Pennsylvania boys of the 110th and 84th displayed, in their first battle, a valor worthy their ancestors of '76; and should the demons of the South again essay to cross their pathway, the heroes of the "Blue Juniata," with "Winchester" on their banner, will pour forth a volley of musketry, that will hasten the flying artillery of Secesh into a warmer climate than Dixie. The Old Keystone will always feel proud of her noble sons in battle; for their gallantry has already won for them a name that time will honor, and eternity record. M. C.

# WAR NEWS.

## THE GREAT BATTLE OF PITTSBURG LANDING.

### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

*Desperate Character of the Contest—Complete Details of Both Days' Fighting. The Charge Led by Gen. Grant.—Flight of the Rebels in Dismay.—Our Cavalry Pursue them. Gen. Bragg Reported Killed.—Reported Escape of General Prentiss.*

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* gives the following account of the Pittsburg battle:

Our forces were stationed in the form of a semi-circle, the right resting on a point north of Crump's landing, our centre being in front of the main road to Corinth, and our left extending to the river, in the direction of Hamburg, four miles north of Pittsburg Landing.

At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 6th four hundred men from Gen. Prentiss' division were attacked by the enemy half a mile in advance of our lines. Our men fell back on the Twenty-fifth Missouri, swiftly pursued by the enemy. The advance of the rebels reached Colonel Peabody's brigade just as the long roll was sounded and the men were falling into line. The resistance was but short, and they retreated under a galling fire until they reached the Second division.

At 6 o'clock the attack had become general along the entire front of our lines.

The enemy in large force drove in the pickets of Gen. Sherman's division, and fell on the Forty-eighth, Seventieth and Seventy-second Ohio Regiments. These troops had never before been in action, and being so unexpectedly attacked, made as able a resistance as possible, but were, in common with the forces of General Prentiss, compelled to seek support on the troops immediately in their rear.

At 1 o'clock the entire line on both sides was fully engaged. The roar of cannon and musketry was without intermission from the main centre to a point extending half way down the left wing.

The rebels made a desperate charge on the Fourteenth Ohio battery, and, not being sufficiently sustained by infantry, it fell into their hands. Another severe fight occurred for the possession of the Fifth Ohio battery, and three of its guns were taken by the enemy.

By eleven o'clock commanders of regiments had fallen, and in some cases not a single field officer remained. Yet the fighting continued with an earnestness which showed the contest on both sides was for "death or victory!" Foot by foot the ground was contested, and finding it impossible to drive back our centre, the enemy slackened their fire, and made a vigorous effort on our left wing, endeavoring to outflank and drive it to the river bank. This wing was under General Hurlburt, and was composed of the Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Forty-fourth, and Fifty-seventh Indiana, Eighth, Twenty-first, and Eighteenth Illinois. Fronting its line, however, were the *Fifty-fourth*, Fifty-seventh, and Seventy-seventh Ohio, and Fifth Ohio cavalry of Sherman's division.

For nearly two hours a sheet of fire blazed from both columns, the rebels fighting with a valor that was only equalled by those contending with them. While the contest raged the hottest, the gunboat Tyler passed up the river to a point opposite the enemy, and poured in broadsides from her immense guns, greatly aiding in forcing the enemy back. Up to three o'clock, the battle raged with a fury that defies description. The rebels had found their attempts to break our lines unavailing. They had striven to drive in our main column, and, finding that impossible, had turned all their strength upon our left. Foiled in that quarter, they now made another attack on our centre, and made every effort to rout our forces before the reinforcements, which had been sent for, should come up.

At 5 o'clock there was a short cessation in the firing of the enemy, their lines falling back for nearly half a mile. They then suddenly wheeled and again threw their entire force upon our left wing, determined to make a final struggle in that quarter; but the gunboats Tyler and Lexington poured in their shot thick and fast with terrible effect.

In the meantime, General Lew Wallace, who had taken a circuitous route for Crump's Landing, appeared suddenly on the enemy's right wing. In the face of this combination of circumstances the rebels felt that their enterprise that day was a failure, and, as night was approaching, fell back until they reached an advantageous position somewhat in the rear of, yet occupying, the main road to Corinth.

The gunboats continued to send their shell after them until they got out of range.

After a weary watch of several hours of intense anxiety, the advance regiment of General Buell's army appeared on the opposite bank of the river, and the work of crossing the river began, the Thirty-sixth Indiana and the Sixty-eighth Ohio being the first to cross, followed by the main portion of Nelson's and Bruce's divisions.

Cheer after cheer greeted their arrival, and they were immediately sent to the advance, where they rested on their arms.

All night long steamers were engaged in ferrying Gen. Buell's forces across. When daylight broke it was evident that the rebels too had been strongly reinforced.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.

The battle was opened by the rebels at seven o'clock, from the Corinth road, and in half an hour extended along the whole line.

At nine o'clock the sound of artillery and musketry fully equalled that of the previous day. The enemy was met by the reinforcements and the still unwearied soldiers of yesterday, with an energy they certainly could not have expected. It became evident that they were avoiding the extreme of our left wing, and endeavoring, with perseverance and determination, to find some weak points by which to turn our forces. They left one point, but returned to it immediately, and then, suddenly, by some masterly stroke of generalship, directed a most vigorous attack upon some division where they fancied they would not be expected; but the fire of our lines was as steady as clock-work, and it soon became evident that the enemy considered the task he had undertaken a hopeless one.

Further reinforcements now began to arrive, and they were posted on the right of the main centre, under Wallace. Generals Grant, Buell, Nelson, Sherman and Crittenden, were everywhere present, directing the movements for a new stroke on the enemy. Suddenly, both wings of our army were turned upon the enemy, with the intention of driving them into an extensive ravine. At the same time a powerful battery was stationed in the open field, and poured volley after volley of canister into the rebel ranks.

At 11½ o'clock the roar of the battle shook the earth. The Union guns were fired with all the energy that the prospect of the enemy's defeat inspired, while the rebels' fire was not so vigorous, and they evinced a desire to withdraw. They finally fell slowly back, keeping up a fire from their artillery and musketry along their whole column as they retreated. They moved in excellent order, battling at every advantageous point and delivering their fire with considerable effect. But, from all the divisions of the army, they were closely pursued and a galling fire kept upon their rear.

The enemy had now been driven beyond our former lines and were in full retreat for Corinth, pursued by our cavalry.

The forces engaged on both sides in this day's battle, are estimated at about 70,000 each.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

CAIRO, April 10.—An arrival from Pittsburg says the enemy, in making the first attack on Sunday morning, carried the stars and stripes and wore Federal uniforms.

General Bragg is reported killed.

Provisional Governor Johnson, of Kentucky, is wounded and a prisoner.

It is stated that Gen. Prentiss escaped in the confusion of the enemy's retreat on the second day of the fight.

Our total loss is about 7,000. This is the estimate of military commanders who were in the engagement. Of these about 2,000 were taken prisoners and the balance killed and wounded in the usual proportions.

Gen. Wallace, of Illinois, was reported dead, as it was thought impossible that he could live. He was, however, living on Wednesday, and improving. He was shot back of the ear, the bullet coming out at the nose.

Gen. Halleck passed Cairo to-day, *en route* for Pittsburg.

Five thousand prisoners are expected to-night from Island No. 10.

Every preparation is making here for the reception of our wounded at Pittsburg.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune* says:

We are just beginning to get some reliable details from the great battle at Pittsburg from several gentlemen who were on the field after the fight. From their statements we gather the following:

Gen. Prentiss' brigade, consisting of the Sixty-first Illinois, Seventeenth Wisconsin, Twenty-fourth Indiana, and Seventy-first Ohio, were attacked while eating their breakfast, by what seemed to be the entire rebel force, and Gen. Prentiss and many of his men were taken prisoners.

At 12 o'clock, the entire line was fiercely engaged, but in full retreat—At 4 o'clock, P. M., the enemy had taken Schwartz's battery of six guns, Dresden's battery of four guns, Waterhouse's battery, and also two Ohio batteries, the names of which are not given.

Thousands of our soldiers had taken refuge under the bank of the river, and utterly refused to fight; in fact, they could not, as the officers and men were mixed in inextricable confusion. The army at this time seemed utterly defeated.

At this juncture, the gunboats Lexington and Tyler opened a tremendous fire of shot and shell upon the enemy and kept it up every half hour.

## LATER.

### The Great Battle of Pittsburg.

*The Result of the Fight—Estimated loss in Killed and Wounded 3,000—The Rebel Loss in Killed and Wounded 10,000—Acres covered with dead Rebels—The Enemy Still in Possession of Corinth.*

CINCINNATI, April 12.—The Pittsburg, (Tenn.) correspondent of the *Gazette*, says the sum and substance of the battle is, that on Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, when the approach of night and the timely arrival and aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Gen. Buell's approach, saved us.

On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps on Monday, except Gen. Lew Wallace's command.

The lowest estimates place our loss in killed and wounded at 3,000, and in prisoners from 3,000 to 4,000.

The rebel loss in killed and wounded was probably 10,000.

The rebels in their retreat left acres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear.

They destroyed the heavy supply trains they had brought up.

Another Account of the Battle.

CHICAGO, April 12.—The *Tribune* reporter has just returned from Pittsburg, and furnishes the following:

Taylor's and Waterhouse's batteries, supported by the 23d Illinois, 77th and 53d Ohio, were first in the fight. Both Ohio regiments ran, and the 77th, without firing a gun, leaving Waterhouse without support. He fought half an hour, however, retiring with three of his guns. He was wounded in the thigh by a minnie ball, but not fatally. This battery is badly cut up. Taylor's battery continued the fight, supported splendidly by the Illinois regiment, until his support was outflanked on both sides. He then retired through a cross fire, leaving but one man killed and seventeen wounded.—Meantime, Waterhouse, with his three guns, took position supported by the second brigade, McClernand's division, composed of the 116th, 118th, 20th, 45th, 48th Illinois, Col. Marsh commanding.

During the fight they were compelled to retire through their own encampment, with heavy loss, into some woods, where they formed the second line of battle. An advance was then ordered by M'Clernand, a hundred rods beyond them in sight of the rebels. Here commenced one of the most fiercely contested engagements of the day, resulting in the repulse of the enemy, who were driven back through our encampment. At this point the enemy met reinforcements, and our ammunition giving out, Marsh's command gave way to another brigade. They were, however, compelled to retreat within a half mile of the river.

At this moment the gunboats behind were throwing shells over the heads of our men. The ground was covered in every direction by the rebels slain. Taylor's battery again took position on the parade ground of the First Division, and opened on the rebel battery, placed eight hundred yards distant.

A splendid artillery duel took place. The rebel battery silenced and their caisson blown up. Taylor's battery was then ordered into the reserve.—During the fight several Mississippi regiments who had arrived on Saturday night, came into the fight on a double quick and were almost immediately repulsed.

On Monday a Michigan battery, captured the day before, was retaken by the Fifteenth Wisconsin. The fight over this battery was conducted in person by Beauregard, and in his effort to recover it he was wounded in the arm. He was successful in taking it, but it was again taken from him.—It was captured and re-captured no less than six times.

Company A of the Chicago light artillery was so severely handled the first day that they were only able to man three guns on Monday; but with these, after a desperate contest, they succeeded completely in silencing and capturing a rebel battery of six guns. They were however compelled to abandon it from lack of horses to draw it off. Their own pieces were brought off.

The general retreat of the enemy commencing at dark on Monday, our cavalry following until the horses were tired out. But for the almost impassable condition of the roads the rout would have been made complete and we could have carried their entrenched camp at Corinth.

It will be impossible on account of the condition of the roads to do it now for some days.

The rebel artillery is superior to ours. Their small arms are almost equal. The rebel loss is fifteen thousand killed and wounded—ours ten thousand. These will be found moderate estimates. The enemy have taken more prisoners than we.

### Island No. 10—The Prisoners and Prizes Captured.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—A special despatch to the *Republican*, from Island No. 10, says: Two hundred hogsheads of sugar, several hundred barrels of molasses, eighty cannon, four hundred wagons, one hundred and twenty-six horses, six hundred mules, five thousand stand of small arms, thirty pieces of light artillery, and great quantities of blankets, clothing, &c., have fallen into our hands. The total number of prisoners captured was five thousand, including Maj. Gen. Makall and Brigadier Generals Gault, Walker, and Schaum.

The prisoners are being embarked for Illinois as rapidly as possible. We have also obtained fifty-six thousand solid shot and immense quantities of ammunition.

CAIRO, April 10.—With a few exceptions, the whole rebel force around Island No. 10 are now prisoners. An attempt was made by them to cross to Redfoot on rafts, but were surrounded and compelled to surrender. Thirteen guns were taken instead of the number previously reported. The prisoners say that seventy men were killed on the Island by our mortars.

## FROM YORKTOWN.

*Brilliant Skirmish Between the 12th New York and a Rebel Regiment.—The Enemy Repulsed.—The Rebels Make a Second Advance in Force and Drive in Our Pickets.—Skirmish Between the 57th and 63d Pennsylvania Regiments and the Rebels.*

CAMP BEFORE YORKTOWN, April 13.—On Friday while the 12th New York volunteers in command of Maj. Barnum was on picket duty in front of the enemy's works near Yorktown, a regiment of rebels came out from under cover and advanced in line of battle.

The Major rallied about 300 of his men to receive them at musket range, pouring a deadly fire of minnie balls, when the rebels retired, leaving their dead and wounded, which they afterwards removed in ambulances.

Later in the day the rebels advanced in considerable force from another point, driving in our entire pickets, and burnt a dwelling used by the U. S. troops.

During both these skirmishes we had three men slightly wounded.

The 57th and 63d Pennsylvania regiments had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on Friday, in which we had two men killed and four wounded.

A balloon was sent up from the rebel lines this morning, for the first time.

The weather still continues pleasant, much improving the roads.

The stern-wheel steamboat Wissahickon, of Philadelphia, while entering a creek yesterday, was fired upon by the rebel water battery, one shot passing very close to her cabin.

There was no firing of artillery yesterday by either parties of any moment.

The army is busily occupied in pushing forward the necessary preparations for an advance.

There are no sutlers here, but the quartermaster and subsistence departments are rapidly perfecting their arrangements to keep the army supplied with everything needed for the comfort of the troops.

## The Second Appearance of the Rebel Steamer Merrimac.

### GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF HER PROCEEDINGS.

BALTIMORE, April 12—6 P. M.—I said two days since that we were looking for the Merrimac and sunshine together. Both are here this morning.

The day opened bright and clear, with the broad expanse of Hampton Roads almost unruffled by a wave. About 7 o'clock a signal gun from the Minnesota turned all eyes towards Sewall's Point, and coming out from under land almost obscured by the dim haze, the Merrimac was seen, followed by the Yorktown, Jamestown and four smaller vessels—altogether seven in number.

"There was an instantaneous activity among the transports and vessels in the Upper Roads to get out of the way. Steamboats, several of which were crowded with troops, moved down out of danger. Steam-tugs, ran, whistling, screaming about, towing strings of vessels behind them, whilst sloops, schooners and tugs, taking advantage of what air there was, got up all sail and moved out of harm's way.

"In the course of an hour the appearance of the crowded Roads was greatly altered. The forest of masts between the Fortress and Sewall's Point had disappeared and the broad open expanse of water bore on its surface only the rebel fleet and two French and one English men-of-war, which, with steam up, still maintained their position.

CURIOUS MOVEMENTS.

"8½ O'CLOCK, A. M.—For the last hour the manœuvres of the rebel fleet have apparently been directed towards decoying our fleet up towards Sewall's Point. When the Merrimac first appeared she stood directly across the mouth of the Elizabeth river, followed by her consorts, as if they were bound to Newport News. The Merrimac approached the English sloop-of-war, and, after apparently communicating with her, fell slowly around and moved back towards her consorts in the rear.

"The French and English vessels then moved up as if they had been informed that the Lower Roads were to be the scene of the conflict, and had been warned to get out of range. For an hour the rebel fleet kept changing position without making any decided advance in any direction.

"On our part no movement was made, The Monitor, with steam up and in fighting trim, lay quietly near her usual anchorage. The Naugatuck, (Stevens' battery,) came up and took a position alongside of the Monitor. Signals were exchanged with our vessels, the Fort, and the Rip Raps, but no movement was made. Curiosity grew rapidly into suspense.

A BOLD STROKE.

"At length the Yorktown moved rapidly up, and, after advancing well towards Newport News, steamed rapidly towards Hampton. The object was then seen to be the capture of three sailing vessels—two brigs and a schooner—transports, which were lying either aground or had not been furnished with a steam tug in order to make their escape.

"The bold impudence of the manœuvre, contrasted with the apparent apathy of our fleet, excites surprise and indignation. There was a rebel boat, not built for war purposes, leaving the protection of the Merrimac and her consorts, where it appeared, to unprofessional eyes, she could easily be cut off, and yet no attempt was made to do it. Of course, there were good reason for this policy, though the crowd could not see it.

"The Yorktown steamed rapidly along the beach from Newport News to Hampton, and sent a boat to each of the vessels (which were apparently deserted by their crews, and steamed towards them. A small tug boat loaded with troops followed whilst the Jamestown lay off about a mile distant.

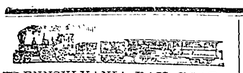
"9 O'CLOCK, A. M.—The rebel tug boat has made fast to the largest brig and is towing her off. The Yorktown is still in the bend above Hampton. The Naugatuck has moved up and is apparently getting within range of the Yorktown. There is no other move on the part of our fleet. Our inaction seems unaccountable, except upon the supposition that the desire is to get the rebels further down. Still the sight is a painful one, to see these vessels carried off without an attempt at resistance.

"9½ O'CLOCK, A. M.—The rebels have accomplished the capture of the three vessels, the Yorktown towing off two of them, and the tug taking hold of the third. Not a shot was fired on either side. The Merrimac maintains her position about half way between Sewall's and Pig Points. One of the French war steamers is coming down to the Lower Roads. She has a water schooner in tow, which was alongside of her when the Merrimac appeared.

"One of our gun boats went up along shore towards Hampton, but too late to prevent the capture of the three vessels, if that was the purpose. The Yorktown and tug-boat towed the prizes well up toward Norfolk, when some small tugs came out and took charge of them. Upon the brig they hoisted the American flag at half mast.

"10½ O'CLOCK.—There is no change in position of affairs. The rebel fleet lies in line of battle, stretching from Sewall's Point up towards Pig Point.

"The Merrimac is black with men, who are clustered on the ridge of her



# PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

| WESTWARD. | | | | EASTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| MAIL. | EAST LINE. | MIDDLE MAIL. | STATIONS. | PASSENGER. | THROUGH FT. | LOCAL. |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| 12 51 | 7 01 | ..... | Newton Hamilton, | ..... | ..... | 2 08 |
| 1 09 | 7 16 | 6 25 | Mt. Union, | 11 50 | ..... | 2 00 |
| 1 17 | 7 21 | ..... | Mill Creek, | ..... | ..... | 1 46 |
| 1 34 | 7 37 | 6 34 | Huntingdon, | 11 33 | 9 16 | 1 31 |
| 1 51 | 7 48 | 7 05 | Petersburg, | 11 08 | 8 52 | 1 10 |
| 2 00 | ..... | ..... | Barree, | ..... | ..... | 1 03 |
| 2 07 | 8 03 | 7 20 | Spruce Creek, | 10 55 | ..... | 1 01 |
| 2 25 | ..... | ..... | Birmingham, | 10 30 | ..... | 12 46 |
| 2 34 | 8 25 | 7 43 | Tyrone, | 10 20 | 8 20 | 12 38 |
| 2 46 | ..... | ..... | Tipton, | 10 19 | ..... | 12 28 |
| 2 52 | ..... | ..... | Fosdick, | ..... | ..... | 12 23 |
| 2 57 | ..... | 8 03 | Bell's Mills, | 10 10 | ..... | 12 19 |
| 3 13 | 8 55 | 8 20 | Altoona, | 9 50 | 7 53 | 12 05 |
| P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |

# HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

On and after Monday, Dec. 24, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. & 4.10 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.20 A. M. & 6.10 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.35 A. M.
" Saxton " 11.10 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.10 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE,
Dec. 3, 1861. Supt.

# NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

## SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.20 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 3.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Bunch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 8.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1861.

# PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

*ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.*

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 5.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M

Fares: To Philadelphia, No 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in mail train, $2.70)

Fare: To Reading, $1 60 and $1 20

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10 45 A. M., 12.50 noon and 3.45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For throughtickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1861. General Agent.

# WALL PAPER!

## The New Spring Styles For 1862,

### Already Received

### At Lewis' Book Store.

We deal direct with the manufacturer, and will have on hand at all times, the latest styles, and sell at fair prices.

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.—

[*Estate of Frederic Schneider, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Frederick Schneider, late of Henderson township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.

ELIZABETH SCHNEIDER,
April 1, 1862–6t. Executrix.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

## SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

## J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-1f.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and families at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

## "THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.☜

Sept. 10, 1861.–1y.

THE NEW STORE AND *NEW GOODS.*

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

## WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

*A LARGE STOCK*

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

## Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

# KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

## J. KNOX,

BOX 155, PITTSBURGH, PA.

SELECT LISTS OF STRAWBERRIES.

For 25 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind and Wilson Albany.

For $10 we will furnish 100 plants each of the following choice kinds: Triomphe de Gand, Trollope's Victoria, Vicomtesse Hericart de Thury, Filmore, Downer's Prolific, Burr's New Pine, Jenny Lind, Cutter's Seedling, McAvoy's Superior and Wilson's Albany.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

For description of this superb and unrivalled Strawberry, see our circular. We will furnish this variety and the Wilson's Albany, the two leading kinds, at the following rates:

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.

50 cents per dozen; $2 per 100; 5,000 for $45; 10,000 for $75; 20,000 for $100. For the $100 lot, five per cent. will be charged for boxes and packing.

WILSON'S ALBANY.

25 cents per dozen; $1 per 100; 5,000 for $10. Larger quantities at same rate.

For $100 we will furnish 10,000 Triomphe de Gand and 10,000 Wilson's Albany. Five per cent. will also be charged for this lot, for boxes and packing.

PLANTS BY MAIL.

We will send to any post office address in the country post-paid, and carefully put up so as to go safely, one hundred good plants of any variety found in our catalogue at the prices there annexed. For instance, $1 per Wilson's Albany for $1; 100 Trollope's Victoria $1,50; 100 Triomphe de Gand $2, &c.

☞ No orders filled for plants by mail for less than one dollar's worth, of any one kind, and when less than 100 are ordered, *it must be at the dozen price.*

RASPBERRIES.

Brinckles Orange and Franconia, $1 per dozen, $5 per 100, $20 per 1000. Fastolff, River's Large Fruited Monthly, Knevitt's Giant, Hudson River Antwerp, Red Antwerp, Yellow Antwerp, Allen's Hardy, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1000. Improved American Black Cap, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1000.

SELECT LISTS OF RASPBERRIES.

For $10 we will furnish 100 Brinckles's Orange, the finest flavored Raspberry, as well as one of the largest, most beautiful, and productive: 100 Franconia, a large red berry, of good flavor, attractive and enormously productive; 100 Improved American Black Cap, much larger, more juicy, better flavored, with fewer seed, and every way superior to the common Black Caps. The plant is entirely hardy and very productive, and the fruit is much sought after in the market.

The above kinds include the three colors, red, orange and black, and furnish a pleasant variety in flavor. We regard them as the best for amateurs, and the most profitable for market culture.

BLACKBERRIES.

New Rochelle, $1 per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000, $100 per 5,000; Dorchester, 75 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $25 per 1,000; Newman's Thornless, 50 cents per dozen, $3 per 100, $20 per 1,000. We will send 100 each of the above three kinds for $10. Each package of Strawberry and Blackberry plants will contain printed instructions for cultivation.

For prices of Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries, Rhubarb, Asparagus, &c., see our Circular, which will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamps.

We have opened at No. 29 Fifth St., a

SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL DEPOT,

Where all articles belonging to such an establishment can be had, of the best quality. [June 25, 1862.]

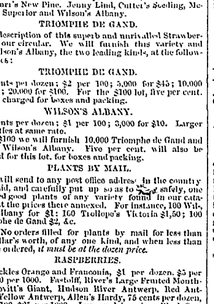
# A FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale the farm now occupied by Samuel Sanker, in Henderson township, about four miles from Huntingdon. The farm contains about 230 Acres—about the one half cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a good frame two-story house, log barn and other outbuildings. There are four good springs of water on the place.

The terms will be easy.

SAMUEL SANKER.
WILLIAM SANKER.

March 18, 1862–tf.




## H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861–tf.

## WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

*OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.*

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

*At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.*

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially are invited to call and examine Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them. In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

## NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Monday s till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

Parties at a distance can remit by their friends through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861.

## UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon.

Sept. 9, 1857.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

# MILITARY BOOKS.

## REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 360 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye is cast upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

## UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general rules; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

## THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

*UNITED STATES SOLDIER,*

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

## Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

## COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

*COAL OIL LAMPS,*

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

## READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c, together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## NOTICE TO ALL!! ☜

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. T. Brazer, H. Gray, P. Whisbay, and Mr. Lager Beer, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all notes indebted to the firm will pay him.

*CLOCKS, WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possess the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

*A FRESH ARRIVAL*

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

*CALL AND SEE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Dancing Room Dances—The Chorus Choir Book—Tate's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

## ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50,000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a severe engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise such an endless variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

## PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Bough and Ramey Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at the *Sunday-School Times* counting all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all the important Conventions of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which most interest and perplex teachers and parents, respecting the various methods of Religious Training for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ. The subject of Mission-Schools for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the interior, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember that it is a *religious* paper, and that *teachers are being moulded here.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

### SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM, offer it as a special premium to those unquestionable, active persons, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

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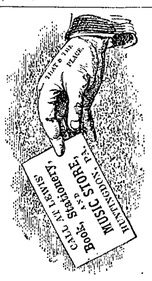


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